

Amusements Co-Night.

THEATRE OPERA HOUSE—*"Orpheus and Eurydice."*
CAROLAN—*"The Merry War."*
DAILY THEATRE—*"The Country Girl."*
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—*"The Country Girl."*
KOSTER AND BIALS—*"The Country Girl."*
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—*"The Country Girl."*
NEW PARK THEATRE—*"The Country Girl."*
NIBLO GARDEN—*"The Country Girl."*
STAR THEATRE—*"The Country Girl."*
THEATRE COMIQUE—*"The Country Girl."*
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—*"The Country Girl."*
WALLACK'S THEATRE—*"The Country Girl."*
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—*"The Country Girl."*
14TH STREET THEATRE—*"The Country Girl."*

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Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.
SOUR-MASH
SOUR-MASH

We deal only in straight Sour-Mash Whiskies from the Col.

Best Old Crow and Hermitage Distilleries, and guarantee

everything we sell to be strictly pure and unadulterated.

H. B. Kink & Co.,

69 Fulton-st. and Broadway and 27th-st.

We hereby certify that Messrs. H. B. Kink & Co., of New-

York City, have purchased of H. HERMITAGE and OLD CROW

Whiskies for many years, that they have been supplied with

the same in three years or older, and never offer the Whiskies

for sale until they are ripened by age.

Frankfort, Kentucky, November 23, 1883.

Respectfully, J. A. GAINES & Co.,

Proprietors of the Old Crow and Hermitage Distilleries.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE

In great variety, manufactured by

DR. MILLER AND WATSON CURE PILLS.

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Governor Abbott to prove that he is not a corporation man. The measure in that shape was voted to defeat in the Senate, and citizens of all parties condemned it. So yesterday, after some whole-some reflection, the Assembly reversed itself and reconsidered the bill. The Senate seems disposed to pass some just measure regulating the taxation of corporations. It is likely, therefore, that this important matter will finally be settled satisfactorily—if the Assembly's spasm of sense only lasts.

Tokar being relieved, the return of General Graham to Trinitat, and thence to Suakim, makes the Egyptian policy of the British Ministry seem more consistent. At least it cannot now be said that while one English general is proclaiming peace and good-will to the natives around Khartoum another English general is slaughtering them near the Red Sea.

Dr. McCosh seems as vigorous as ever, although he has reached three score years and ten, and tried some time ago to resign the presidency of Princeton College. His address at the alumni dinner last night at Delmonico's was in his best style, and he scored many points in favor of Princeton. What was said about the necessity of restraining excesses in college sports was sound common sense. It is a satisfaction to know that at least two of our institutions of learning, Princeton and Harvard, feel sure enough of their positions to take whatever action they believe proper in this matter—even at the risk of being less attractive to some other colleges to boys whose ambition is to excel in sports rather than in study. Dr. McCosh's speech will be found in full elsewhere in this impression.

Dangerously high water is reported on the lower Mississippi, and fears are expressed that the floods of 1882 will be repeated. It is to be hoped that the danger is exaggerated. The Ohio has rolled down a terrible amount of water; but the other tributaries of the great stream have not been reported as higher than usual. However, forewarned is forearmed. Let the levees be carefully watched, and let the residents of the low districts who were drowned out two years ago take precautions for their own safety and that of their cattle and flocks. If the worst comes to the worst, the rest of the Nation that is on dry land will of course help the sufferers to the best of its ability, as it has done often before. But the assistance will be given more willingly if it shall appear that these same sufferers did all they could to avert the threatened danger.

Encouraging progress was made in the Assembly yesterday on the bill declaring the Civil Service law obligatory in the cities as well as in the State Departments of New-York. It was ordered to a third reading despite inconsistent opposition of the Democrats. Some of the provisions of this new measure, which is virtually an amendment to the original Civil Service act, are worthy of particular commendation. No changes in the rules now adopted for the regulation of any city can be made without the approval of the State Civil Service Commission. At present any Mayor can make alterations he pleases. Moreover, no clerk or officer can be employed, even temporarily, without having passed an examination. Now Mayor Edson's regulations, for instance, are said to permit the hiring of clerks without examination when their service is to be brief and special. Any "practical" politician can understand what an immense amount of patronage these two clauses in the law shut off.

THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION.

The work of the State Committee yesterday will be satisfactory to Republicans. Utica is a central and convenient point at which to hold the State Convention, while the date agreed upon, April 23, will allow time for each district to elect delegates to Chicago without interference from the State Convention. District delegates will have to be chosen in conventions held within the fifteen days prior to the meeting of the State Convention, and after twenty days' public notice. As there are forty-nine days between the date of the call and the meeting of the State Convention, there can be no complaint of lack of time in which to do the work of electing district delegates.

The committee acted wisely in adopting a resolution providing a plan for calling conventions in the new Congressional districts in which no basis of agreement now exists. It was the clearly expressed wish of the last National Convention that its delegates should hereafter be chosen in districts and not by State Conventions. The difficulty in this State grows out of the reapportionment of the Congressional districts, which leaves the new districts without any constituted authority to call a convention or fix the basis of representation. Had the State Committee refused to act in this connection, it might have been construed as unfavorable to the district plan as approved by the National Convention. Happily, there was a disposition shown yesterday to do everything necessary to carry out the will of the National Convention, and to promote the free choice of district delegates. The resolution adopted makes the basis of representation in district conventions the same as in the State Convention. That is, one delegate to each Assembly district and one additional delegate for each 1,500 Republican votes or fraction greater than 750, cast at the last Presidential election. The objection to this arrangement is that it does not provide for large enough conventions. That of Monroe County, for instance, including the city of Rochester, will be composed of fourteen delegates. But the way is left open for each district to agree upon any other basis of representation that it may choose. Some districts, such as Oneida, have already arranged for larger and more representative conventions.

The State Committee avoided the appearance of any unnecessary interference with the work of the districts, but by recommending the basis of representation and designating who shall call the conventions, it has provided the necessary machinery for the choice of the delegates to Chicago. It is to be hoped that every district will act on the suggestion of the committee and leave no delegates to be chosen at Utica except the four at large.

The committee practically decided that it would be better to hold another State Convention later in the canvass for the purpose of nominating Presidential electors and two Judges of the Court of Appeals. The principal reason governing this decision was that such a convention serves to arouse interest in the canvass, and is effective for campaign work. There is no doubt a good deal of truth in that statement; providing the convention acts wisely. And there is no reason to believe that it will not this year in any other spirit. But the State Convention at Utica can decide for itself whether or not another one shall be held.

The call for the convention has the true ring about it. Every person is invited to take part in the election of delegates who intend to support the nominees of the Chicago Convention, and who favor elevating and dignifying American labor, protecting home industries, and securing

human rights in every section of the country. With the spirit shown yesterday carried through the canvass, in district, State and National conventions, the Republican party will be invincible at the polls in November.

AN ARGUMENT FOR FARMERS.

Free traders in the United States address their arguments mainly to the agricultural classes. They appeal to the selfish instincts of farmers. They affirm that a high tariff does not protect the products of agriculture. They assume that the agricultural classes have nothing to lose and everything to gain by the scaling down of the customs schedules to the level of the English system of free trade. The Democratic leaders in Congress, influenced now as ever by sectional considerations, are proposing an alliance between the Southern cotton-field and the Western prairie against the Pennsylvania mine, the New-England factory and the varied industries of New-York. This appeal to planters and farmers is a most insidious one, and protectionists cannot afford to have it go unanswered. If they can satisfy the agricultural classes that the economic system has steadily promoted their interests and doubled the measure of their prosperity, they may rest assured that the industrial development of the United States, which is already the marvel of the modern world, will not be interrupted or retarded by the abandonment of protection. It was to the farmers of the country that Mr. Monroedien addressed his sophistries in the interest of British free trade. It is to the farmers that protectionists must offer their most convincing arguments in favor of the development and diversification of American industries.

A forcible plea of this nature was recently made by the Hon. William Walter Phelps at Trenton. He discussed the relations of agriculture to other industries and proved by official statistics that the prosperity of the farmers, not only of New-Jersey but of the United States, was attributable in large measure to protection. This masterly address, the full text of which appeared in THE TRIBUNE, was the most powerful argument which has been addressed to American agricultural classes since Mr. Greeley's fingers were stiffened in death. Mr. Phelps demonstrated that the increase of non-agricultural population in the States of the Union was accompanied by a rise in the value of farm lands, a rise in the value of farm products constituting the farmer's income, and a rise in the farm laborer's wages. In other words, that farmers were most valuable, farmers' incomes largest, and farm-laborers' wages highest in the States where the proportion of agricultural population was the smallest and that of other industrial classes the largest. As the extension of the non-agricultural classes and the diversification of industries are the main objects of the protective system, the prosperity of farmers and farm laborers was in this way shown to be directly dependent upon the economic system for which the Republican party is responsible.

Mr. Phelps' conclusions are fully confirmed by the February report of Mr. J. R. Dodge, statistician of the Department of Agriculture. In that pamphlet and in the December issue of the same series are presented diagrams which bring these facts clearly before the reader's eyes. The general principle is this: values in agriculture, whether of land or produce, income or wages, are enhanced by an increase of non-agricultural population. The proof is furnished by a series of tables illustrated by diagrams, the States and Territories being divided into four groups for purposes of comparison. The following table, which we make up from the two reports, gives a general synopsis of the results:

AGRICULTURE AS AFFECTED BY OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Population in agriculture.	Value of farm products per acre.	Income of farmers per acre.	Monthly wages of farm laborers.	Population in non-agricultural pursuits.
77 per cent.	\$5.18	\$190	\$13.97	23 per cent.
42 per cent.	13.53	261	19.51	58 per cent.
42 per cent.	30.55	394	23.51	58 per cent.
18 per cent.	38.65	457	24.14	82 per cent.

This is a practical demonstration of the principle that agriculture thrives in proportion to the increase and development of other industries. In communities where agriculture is almost the only industry land is cheapest, the farmers' profits are smallest, and the farm-laborers' wages are lowest. As the proportion of agricultural population diminishes from 77 to 58, 42 and 18 per cent, there is a corresponding rise in the values of land, farm produce, income and wages. The development of home industries has invariably exercised a favorable influence upon agriculture. What is true with reference to individual States and communities is equally valid with reference to the country as a whole. If British book writers have devoted themselves exclusively to agriculture, furnishing England with food products and the raw materials of manufacture, and taking in return manufactured articles. That policy would have been equally disastrous to American agriculture and to the general prosperity of the country.

A NOTABLE FALL FROM GRACE.

The notorious imprecatory message that Governor Cleveland addressed to the Senate of last year in regard to his unconfirmed Commissioner of Emigration, called down upon his head a large volume of severe criticism. He was plainly given to understand that he had exceeded his authority, that the Constitution neither in express terms nor by implication conferred upon him the right to bulldoze a coordinate branch of the State Government.

But the message he addressed to the present Senate, a few weeks ago, in reference to the harbor masters, indicated that he had seen the error of his gubernatorial way and had reformed. He allowed himself no latitude in that message—not he. The Senate had asked him for some information in his possession touching a public matter which was the subject of legislation and to which he had formally directed their attention. He declined to furnish the information. He restated the reference to the matter contained in his annual message, and refused to do more, for the delicate reason that "a more detailed answer might confuse our relations to legislative action and establish a precedent that would hereafter lead to mischief." Obviously these words could be construed as an assertion of the dignity, not to say the divinity, "that doth hedge a Governor," and a tacit confession that the message of 1883, devoted to the exhortation of the Tammany Senators, was an unworthy State paper.

But, alas, the Governor has fallen from grace. It is no longer possible to speak of him as a reformed message-writer. The message he sent to the Assembly on Monday night vetoing the Prison Commission bill was as objectionable, in its way, as the lurid document of last winter. A statesman of another period was accused of inserting "a stumpy speech in the belly of a resolution." Governor Cleveland inserts a stumpy speech in the belly of his message. He does worse than that. No longer de-clining to abstain from anything that "might confuse our legislative action," he employs language which would only be warranted on the confused as-

sumption that he was a pedagogue and the Assemblymen were so many schoolboys; he dogmatically asserts his own opinions on the vexed prison question as facts; and he throws out insinuations as offensive as they are unwarranted.

We are aware that this is a Presidential year, that the Presidential bed is understood to be buzzing in Governor Cleveland's bonnet, and that a man with that sort of bee in his bonnet sometimes does and says extraordinary things. But this excuse is not broad enough to cover this message. It is a bad fall from grace.

AND STILL TILDEN.

One of the curious stigmas of the times is a revival of serious talk about the "old ticket" among the Democrats. In accordance with the usual rule, this talk has broken out just about the time when this perennial subject of speculation had died out of people's minds, and the public had become pretty well convinced that Mr. Tilden would never give the voters of the country the chance to say whether they condoned the fraud of 1876. There is a singular concurrence of suggestions from all points of the compass that Mr. Tilden ought to be nominated. Mr. Dana, who a few months ago was ready to stigmatize any one proposing such a thing as a worthy candidate for the lunatic asylum, led off the other day with an announcement that the Democratic Convention would probably nominate Mr. Tilden and "wait for his reply before proceeding any further." As the papers came in from other parts of the country they showed that Mr. Dana was not the pioneer he seemed to be. Members of the National Committee on their way back from the meeting in Washington, and other Democratic pilgrims, had been talking on all sides of the wisdom of renominating the old ticket.

It was a fact of some interest that several of them claimed to have had interviews with "the old man," in which he gave them rather more than a distinct impression that he wanted the nomination. These people were not especially known to fame, and their utterances had not a particularly responsible air, but they had the advantage of seeming to be in tune with the chorus. One of them, a certain Donnersberger, of Chicago, was given to understand by Mr. Tilden that he was disappointed in not getting the nomination in 1880, and that he thought it was due him now. One Clinch, of California, a General, professes to have extorted from the not very coy Mr. Tilden a promise that if "the Democratic party or the people" called upon him he should be willing to "aid" them to the full extent of his power. The Democratic State Committee of New-Jersey, who have just met, are reported to be in favor of "the old ticket" as their first choice. Chairman Oberly, of the Illinois Democratic Committee, reports a feeling throughout the country, except in the South, in favor of Tilden's nomination, if he would give the assurance that he would accept. Mr. Lumpster, the Democratic National Committee-man from Arkansas, says they must have Tilden, and "don't care a curse whether he is a well man or not." Similar expressions come from all parts of the country, from newspapers, Congressmen, local politicians, etc., showing that there is really a great deal of serious talk of putting the old ticket again in the field.

Mr. Tilden is just seventy years old, and at that age a statute of limitations is supposed to run against Presidential candidates, probably because our statesmen are in the habit of wearing themselves out early, after the American fashion, and we seldom have a politician who dares to think of the Presidency so late in life. Perhaps as a formal and stately farewell to politics, he wishes the nomination tendered to him, which he can then decline. That would be indeed a magnificent testimonial of respect from a great party. It would be unique in our politics. But if the Democrats go into this theatrical demonstration they must count too confidently upon its being finished according to the programme. The nomination might not be declined.

THE ALLEGED LEAGUE AGAINST ENGLAND.

The German Ministerial organs intimate that a Continental league, including Russia, Germany, Austria, and if possible, France, is about to be formed "against the maritime and commercial preponderance of England," or, as the *Kreuz Zeitung* puts it, "to break the insular supremacy of England, which by the annexation of Egypt has completed the links of a gigantic chain extending from Gibraltar to China and coiled around the body of Europe, monopolizing the commerce of the world and making the Mediterranean sea and Indian Ocean English 'lakes.'" The probability that this portentous preface really introduces a Continental alliance for the objects stated is not great. It may, however, introduce one of those journalistic raids which in these days are apt to indicate the existing state of diplomatic and international meteorology. Such an alliance as is referred to would, if a reality, be incapable of confining itself to legislative and fiscal attacks upon the common enemy. The failure of Napoleon Bonaparte in an almost precisely similar enterprise, at the beginning of the present century, may perhaps not be a precedent quite in point, because Great Britain was then in a position to exercise very much wider influence on the Continent than she could to-day. But it is clear that a Continental alliance to break down her maritime and commercial power would have to be supported with navies and armies, and could not possibly be determined in any other way, inasmuch as Great Britain would be forced to fight for her existence.

The commercial and maritime power of England can only be reduced by restricting her markets and her business intercourse with the rest of the world. The extent to which this could be effected by hostile and prohibitory legislation is probably considerable, but since the powers adopting such methods must necessarily hamper their own external commerce in the process, the relative superiority of their rival would remain much the same, even if the aggregate of British trade was diminished. But no such alliance could produce even this much effect unless it included France, and there is no ground for supposing that the assent of France to such a scheme can be obtained. Her jealousy of English influence in Egypt cannot be made to outweigh her hatred and fear of Germany, and her statesmen know that the moment German policy becomes anti-English, that moment the Anglo-French alliance will become intimate, sincere, and effective. In short such a Continental alliance as is talked of cannot include France, and therefore cannot be carried out, for any attempt to put it in operation without her would simply divide Europe into two immense camps, far too evenly matched to justify sanguine hopes on either side.

The rational presumption is that the sudden outburst of the German Ministerial organs against Great Britain covers some less significant grievance. The commercial supremacy of the island kingdom may be a cause of jealousy, but surely not a justification for a combined assault upon Anglo-Saxon civilization. Were that permissible it would be time for Americans

to become nervous, for the commerce of the United States is plainly destined to equal and exceed that of England at no distant day, and then, according to the new German theory, it would be in order to form an alliance against us.

On a more careful examination *The World* concludes that, in its present shape, the newspaper copyright bill is a just and necessary measure. This, we believe, makes the voice of the responsible papers of New-York practically unanimous in favor of it. The same thing may be said of the chief papers in every important city of the continent. Wherever money and talent are liberally employed in collecting the news for the benefit of the public, there is to be heard a demand that the results of this enterprise shall not be filched under the very eyes of the owners, and turned to the advantage of speculators which make no expenditures for the benefit of the public, and count on sustaining life solely by thefts from those who do. Of all silly cries about "monopoly," the silliest is that which objects to this bill as creating a "monopoly in news." The field for collecting news is as free as air. Whoever wants to go into it can. Friends of this bill only object to people who refuse to go into it at all, but sneak around the corner and pick the pockets of those who do. How can any honest man fail to agree with them?

An extremely benevolent lady, Mrs. Margaret Crocker, of California, relict of Judge E. B. Crocker, sometime Justice of the State Supreme Court and later chief counsel to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, has just completed and handed over to trustees an admirably equipped and appointed home for aged gentlemen at Sacramento. The house and endowments cost \$100,000, and Mrs. Crocker intends to add other buildings in the future. Every inmate of the home will have a well-furnished and comfortable room to herself, and there are parlors, reception and dining-rooms to be used in common. Pictures and books have been liberally supplied, and there is every reason to believe that the old ladies will be comfortable in their retreat.

The painful operation known to politico-medical surgery as the horizontal reduction of Mr. Morrison's conceit is now being pushed rapidly forward. It is understood that Dr. Samuel Randall, who has charge of the case, thinks he may recover. William Eaton, M. D., of Connecticut, shakes his head.

"Spiritual!" "Spiritual!" We don't seem quite to catch your meaning, Mr. Pulitzer. *The Herald* represents you as asserting that "if Mr. Tilden should be nominated it would be spiritual." Please say it again and say it slowly next time. The dictionary defines spiritual as "incorporeal." Do you mean that the nomination of Tilden would be very thin? A second definition is "not material." Do you mean that if Tilden is nominated it will not be material? A third definition is "relating to sacred things." Do you mean that Tilden has experienced a change of heart since he read *The Herald's* interpretation of the cipher dispatches? Surely a hard degree to purely carnal money cannot be said to relate to sacred things. A fourth definition is "not lay." Do you mean that the nomination is not Tilden's "lay." Or what do you mean, Mr. Pulitzer?

It is gratifying to learn that Professor Allen's scheme of tenement-house reform is to be begun forthwith. Nor will a modest beginning at all tend to defeat his philanthropic purpose. Miss Octavia Hill has succeeded in bringing about extensive reforms of the same kind in London, and she began with only one building, and a very small fund for alterations and repairs. What is most needed is a working example of reform, and that can be furnished as well with one house as with fifty.

For the benefit of those who suppose that silver certificates are redeemable in silver dollars only, and that the amount of them in circulation does not affect the ability of the Treasury to pay gold on its obligations, a few figures have been compiled showing the receipts of money at New-York, where most of the duties are paid. During the week ending January 5, only 15.2 per cent of the amount received for customs here was paid in silver certificates; the week ending January 19, 27.1 per cent was so paid; for the week ending January 26, 20.5 per cent; for the week ending February 2, 30.3 per cent; for the week ending February 9, 26.2 per cent; for the week ending February 16, 15.4 per cent; for the week ending February 23, 22.7 per cent, and for the week ending March 1, 25.1 per cent. Thus the average for the weeks noted was 22.9 per cent; out of \$22,577,084 paid to the United States at New-York for duties on imports, \$5,185,000 has been paid in silver certificates instead of gold. The effect has been precisely the same, as respects the ability of the Government to redeem its privileges, as if \$5,185,000 silver certificates had been taken to the Treasury and redeemed in gold. But the receipts of late have been comparatively small; since public attention has been drawn to the subject, the New-York banks seem to have taken in lower silver certificates, and so have not had as many to